tundatis, remige primo brevissimo, secundo abrupte longiore et nono æquali, tertio quarto et quinto subæqualibus longissimis externe emarginatis; cauda rectricibus decem, elongata, gradata; acrotarsis longiusculis. Supra cinereo-olivacea, flexura flavescente, remigibus rectricibusque olivaceo-fuscis, illis externe griseo limbatis; subtus pallide flavescens, annulo periophthalmico paroticisque albis, pallide flavido tinctis; maxilla perfusca flavo limbata; mandibula flava; pedibus schistaceo-brunneis.

Long. tota 5·75, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·6, acrotarsi ·9, dig. med. cum ungue ·58, hallucis cum ungue ·51, rostri a fronte ·54, ejusdem a rictu ·7 poll. Angl.

Hab. in insula Mascarena "Rodriguez" dicta.

Mus. A. et E. Newton.

Obs. It is with considerable doubt that I refer this bird to the genus *Drymœca*. It seems to me to be quite as nearly allied to *Prinia*, with certain leanings towards *Orthotomus*. In my determination of it, I am chiefly influenced by the opinion of Mr. G. R. Gray, who has most obligingly examined the specimen, and informed me that he considers it belongs to the first-named genus, adding that it "is somewhat allied to *D. thoracica*, which is the type of Swainson's subdivision *Apalis*." I would take this opportunity of remarking that no other species of the genus *Drymœca*, as restricted, is found in any island of the Mascarene group; for the *Drymœca madagascariensis* of Dr. Hartlaub (Orn. Beitr. zur Fauna Madagascars, p. 35) seems to me more properly to belong to the genus *Cisticola*, having *twelve*, instead of *ten*, rectrices.

5. On the Os Penis of the Chimpanzee (Troglodytes niger) and of the Orang (Simia satyrus). By Edwards Crisp, M.D., F.Z.S., &c.

The communication I am about to make will, I think, be received with some amount of gratification by the members present, as there are none of us, I presume, that wish to claim relationship with the ape, and any discovery that makes the line of demarcation between man and the brute more definite and positive will be hailed with satisfaction. All, as far as I know, who have dissected the two apes above named—animals among the anthropoid Quadrumana that have most frequently come under the knife of the anatomist—have either

a. The penis-bone of a young Orang.
b. The penis-bone of a young Chimpanzee*.

denied the existence of a bone in the penis, or have inferred that it was not present. During my first examinations of the Orang and

* These bones are represented with the periosteal covering.

Chimpanzee, when the anatomy of these apes excited less interest, I did not examine the male generative organs with sufficient care, and I inferred, as others had done, that no bone was present. In my more recent examinations I have been more minute, and, to my surprise, I find that both the Chimpanzee and Orang have a penis-bone as exhibited in the preparations before the Society and in the drawing which I now exhibit. (See woodcut, p. 48.)

I first discovered this bone in a young Orang, and next in two Chimpanzees, now in my possession. Through the kindness of Mr. Flower, conservator of the Hunterian Museum, I examined all the male anthropoid apes in spirits at the College of Surgeons. In a very young Chimpanzee weighing about 5 lbs., and having only four incisor teeth, I found this bone small and acicular. In two Orangs, about two years of age, it appeared to be of about the size of the specimens before the Society; but in these I judge only from *external* examination. This bone, I believe, is present in the Gorilla also, an animal that in many respects is more distant from the human family than the Chimpanzee. The bone in these young anthropoid apes (Orang and Chimpanzee) is about one-third of an inch in length, and about a line in width, with the extremities slightly enlarged. In the Chimpanzee it is rather shorter and thicker. What size it attains in the adult animal remains to be seen: it is probably as large as, or perhaps larger than the same bone in many of the lower Quadrumana. There is one thing, however, tolerably certain, that the presence of this bone is an indication of a great degree of inferiority, as regards place and position, in the animal scale.

6. On the Anatomy and Habits of the Water-Ousel (Cinclus aquaticus). By Edwards Crisp, M.D., F.Z.S, etc.

I have for a long time been occupied in preparing a work on the British Birds, more especially in reference to their structure, in connexion with their habits, the nature of their food, &c.; and there is no bird that has puzzled me so much as the Water-Ousel, and it is on this account that I bring the subject before the Society, hoping that I may obtain some information from the members present. I need not go very minutely into the history of this bird; but it will, I think, be interesting to compare some parts of its anatomy with those of the other *Merulidæ*. The object of my paper will be to endeavour, first, to ascertain by what means this bird, so unlike all aquatic birds in form, is enabled to dive and remain some time under water and capture its prey; secondly, to inquire respecting the nature of its food, and its supposed depredations on the ova and fry of fishes. I may premise that I have shot several of these birds in Scotland for the purpose of ascertaining the character of their food, and that I have had many opportunities of observing their habits. The three specimens on the table were sent to me recently (Nov. 30) by my friend Mr. Grierson, of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire; and I have dissected and